

# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XLI

San Francisco, September 11, 1942

No. 32

## Labor-Management: "Road to Victory"

The Bay District Joint Council of Building Service Employees has inaugurated a series of radio programs which will extend over the coming eleven weeks (two already having been given), the declared purpose of which is to "talk about the war and to map a 'road to victory,'" and "an effort to develop constructive criticism by labor, management and government."

The program goes on the air each Tuesday from 12:30 to 1 p. m., from the Delphian Room of the Clift Hotel, and the public is invited to be present at the luncheon from which the broadcast is made. Price of the luncheon is \$1.30 per plate. George Hardy, secretary of Building Service Employees No. 87, makes the introductory presentations.

### Last Tuesday's Speakers

On last Tuesday the speakers were Senator John F. Shelley, who also is president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and William F. Storie, executive vice-president of the San Francisco Employers' Council. From the addresses delivered by the two speakers the following summary is made:

Senator Shelley emphatically declared in beginning his remarks that one subject ought to be in the minds of all today, and every day: "What more can we do to win the war?" "We cannot afford to underestimate our enemy nor overestimate our own strength," he cautioned, and "we cannot afford to dissipate our strength on side issues or irrelevant projects."

He then pointed out that immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor leaders of union labor came together—the same day and the next—and issued a program, in which it was declared there should be no more stoppages of work, and that every piece of machinery that labor, employers and the Government could devise would be used to adjust differences that might arise. He declared that labor in the main is living up to its word, and cited that in the last month lost man-days, in war industries, amounted to eight-hundredths of 1 per cent of total days worked. In some of the cases where strikes occurred there was undoubted justification, but even under such circumstances "it ought to be plain that the job of winning the war is still first on the list."

### Adjust Internal Differences

Labor also declared that its internal differences must be put aside for the duration, and in that respect is now presenting a united front to the nation's enemies. In this movement San Francisco unions led the way, the speaker pointed out.

Labor also said that production will supply the foundation on which the nation's armed forces would build the ultimate victory. To that end it encouraged the creation of labor-management committees, whose sole job is to find new ways of increasing production, and "wherever labor-management committees have been tried they have justified our faith in the ability of the worker, together with management, to do the job that was expected of them."

### Share Burden Equally

Labor's fourth plank was simply that every sector of the American people should be asked to share the burden of war equally and without favoritism. Shelley then continued:

"These are the basic conditions under which Amer-

ican labor has gone into war duty. Yet, in all honesty, it must be said that we have not yet wrung from these pledges the last ounce of promise. Somehow, they have not been completely translated into action. Where have we failed? What are we failing to do to overcome the mistakes we have made? Put in its simplest terms, I think the answer is simply that we have not carried the program down to its lowest common denominator. We have not spread the idea far enough nor wide enough. We have not told every worker on the job, every man in the street what was expected of him. We have not secured the whole-hearted, unqualified co-operation of local leaders of labor or management. What I say is as true of management as of labor. Both are equally responsible. Both have failed to the same degree."

The speaker then expressed the opinion that some parts of both labor and management throughout the country had come to understand what the war effort means—flying in the face of tradition, breaking down age-old precedents—"but not enough of them have come to understand, and neither labor nor management has been able completely to pass on their understanding to those on whom its execution depends—to unions, managers, superintendents, business agents and the man on the job."

Analysis of the situation, Shelley said, presents its own solution: Basic premises must be translated into reality—in Washington, in company offices, in international union offices, in local unions, in every shop and plant. "It means that voluntarily we have to give up the exercise of those rights which interfere with the war effort."

### Must Ban Discrimination

On the subject of equality of sacrifice, Shelley pointed out that it is no source of strength or morale among the workers if they believe they are being singled out for discriminatory attention. Labor has demonstrated its willingness to accept the War Labor Board as an agency for stabilization of wages, "yet no reasonable man among us can long expect labor to remain satisfied if those wages, fixed by the workers' voluntary consent, continue to be worth less and still less." Saying that the point of the President's anti-inflation program relating to wage stabilization has been in large measure satisfied, Shelley emphasized that the prices of commodities which enter into the workers' standard of living must now be brought under strict control, and likewise the profits of industry ought to be measured as is the wage earners' income—"equality of sacrifice must be translated into hard, concrete reality."

Shelley closed by saying that San Francisco labor and management are finding new ways of fighting the war together, and also have found peaceful ways of settling differences. "We have learned and are learning in new detail every day that unity is the road to victory."

### Employer Representative

Mr. Storie of the Employers' Council was then introduced by George Hardy, and in the outset of his remarks declared that he "didn't want to do this job," but that George and Charlie Hardy, Phil Deredi and Sam Kagel had "put the bee" on him, insisting it was his duty. Referring to the four he had just mentioned, he stated: "We have had our fights and

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## Ships Launched on Labor Day Bear Names Honored In Annals of Workers

In former years labor marked its own holiday with parades, millions strong, through the streets of all the cities of this vast nation. This year the workers of America celebrated Labor Day in overalls and on the production line, grinding out more and ever more machines with which to fight and defeat the enemy.

### Ships for Democracy

Labor Day, 1942, was thus a day of uninterrupted production in all the vital industries, except for a brief interval when a handful of minutes was spent to acknowledge the fruits of this labor in the launching of ships for the fleets of democracy. Without any wasteful frippery and minus the elaborate and time-consuming social amenities usually attending such affairs, labor slid down the ways the first ships to bear the names of men who have immortalized the history of the labor movement.

### Labor Pioneers Honored

The "Samuel Gompers" was launched at the California Shipbuilding Company yards at Wilmington, Calif., with Mrs. John P. Frey, wife of the president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, as sponsor and performing the christening ceremony. In the San Francisco Bay area, the "Andrew Furuseth" went down the ways at Richmond Shipyard No. 1, and was christened by Mrs. Al Wynn, wife of the secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, and at Richmond Yard No. 2 Mrs. Jack Reynolds, wife of the business representative of the Alameda Building Trades Council, sent the "Peter J. McGuire" into the water. The "James Duncan" was launched at the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation in the Northwest, and the "John Mitchell" slid from the ways of the Bethlehem Fairfield yards in Baltimore.

### Throughout the Nation

Other launchings occurred in the Bay area and at other yards throughout the nation—some 150 in total, on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coasts—but the fact that the above-mentioned vessels bore the names of men honored in the labor movement was of special significance to the workers on their own national holiday. The ceremonies were purposely made brief in order that the least possible time should elapse prior to laying of new keels. Also, the number of spectators was in most instances limited to invited guests, due to the necessary wartime restrictions.

Names of great importance in the history of the labor movement have been given to the new ships of the "Victory Fleet" in the mighty battle for democracy. No greater honor could be given either to labor or to these men who have meant so much to labor than the homage paid to them on this Labor Day.

### Their Lifework Speaks

Samuel Gompers needs no introduction, as he is only too well known as the founder of the American Federation of Labor. Andrew Furuseth, who has become known as the "Abraham Lincoln of the seamen," is just as well known for his tireless struggle in behalf of the men who sail the ships, and generally of those who work for a living. Peter J. McGuire was the man who inaugurated Labor Day, thus placing

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## September 24 Is The Last Day to Register for Voting!



## War Manpower Commission Sets Forth Formula for "Freezing" Workers in Jobs in Two Industries

The War Manpower Commission, acting to "freeze" workers in Western and Southwest lumbering and nonferrous metal industries, this week set up a formula which, a press dispatch said, may be applied to other labor shortage areas if found successful. The order provides that workers in the two industries may not seek jobs elsewhere without first obtaining "certificates of separation" from the U. S. Employment Service.

Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt designated as "critical labor areas" the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Texas.

### 200,000 Workers Affected

The approximately 200,000 workers affected are engaged in logging and lumbering, and in the mining, smelting, milling and refining of nonferrous metals such as copper, aluminum, zinc, magnesium, lead, mercury, manganese, tungsten and molybdenum.

McNutt announced that a meeting of labor and management representatives will be called three months hence to study the success of the order. The conference, he said, would recommend "such modifications or alterations as may be required." He emphasized that the order will not interfere with union activities or collective bargaining agreements.

The order does not prohibit men from moving from job to job within the same plant. Employers will not release workers "except in cases of gross misconduct, without the approval of designated representative of the U. S. Employment Service."

### Grounds for Taking New Job

Workers may obtain "certificates of separation" only on these grounds:

- When they are able to perform higher skilled work.
- When their work is not full time.
- When the distance from residences to job is "unreasonably great."
- When they have compelling personal reasons for wishing to change.
- When they are working "at wages or under working conditions substantially less favorable than those prevailing in the community for the kind of work on which they are employed."

### Claimed Results of Shortages

According to McNutt, labor shortages had produced these results: Lumber output is expected to be cut by five to seven million board feet. Copper production in June and July was 11,000 tons below pre-

vious levels. Aluminum production in one area was cut 200,000 pounds.

The press dispatch said the order is expected to be enforced by co-operation of the Army, Navy and the Maritime Commission, using their control over contractors; also, that the War Manpower Commission has no authority to carry out its orders.

Upon receipt of the directive, James V. Bryant, regional representative of the U. S. Employment Service here, announced that he was ordering all state directors to confer with him as soon as possible in San Francisco.

The conference, it was said, will prepare to carry out the order of the directive to all concerned federal government departments and agencies. They were instructed to "take all steps which may be necessary or appropriate" to insure observance of the regulations, listed in the seven-page document.

## Ruling on Soldier Voting

Soldiers outside of the United States and territories may not cast absentee ballots for elections back home. So ruled the Attorney General of California. The opinion was rendered in answer to a question by the district attorney of Yolo county. The Attorney General pointed out that absentee ballots must be sent from points inside the United States or its territories and must be sworn to by someone authorized to administer oaths in civil actions and cannot be sworn to by military officers.

This ruling will automatically cancel the votes of thousands of California men with troops in remote Pacific or European points. This makes it imperative for labor to mobilize its maximum voting strength to overcome this deficiency in votes.

## Court Upholds Vote on State Income Tax Repeal

The State Supreme Court in a majority decision last Friday held that the initiative measure for repeal of the California personal income tax was valid, and thus apparently paved the way for placing the repealer on the November 3 ballot.

The court acted by refusing to issue a writ that would have kept the repealer off the ballot, but gave no reasons in handing down its decision.

Petition for the writ was filed by State Senator John F. Shelley of San Francisco and Ray Wiser, president of the California State Farm Bureau Federation.

They contended that many signatures to the initiative petition were faulty, and that if these were thrown out, the measure could not legally qualify for the ballot.

Justices Jesse W. Carter and Roger Traynor dissented from the majority opinion.

## Ships Launched on Labor Day Bear Honored Names

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esteem and honor and dignity on the men in overalls. James Duncan, for many years first vice-president of the A.F.L., and former president of the Granite Cutters' International Association, has left behind him an impressive record in labor's annals. John Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union rode through some of the most turbulent episodes in labor's long and heroic struggle upward to the recognition it is only now being given.

### Message to Nation's Enemies

Symbolizing free labor, these ships, with the names of these sons of labor emblazoned on their hulls, will soon join the growing "Armada of Democracy" that will link the world's arsenal, America, with the far-flung fighting fronts. Members of labor unions will load these ships, sail them, and fight with them, just as they have built them. Vital war material and troops will be the precious cargo they will carry. And as if to remind the minions of the Axis powers that free labor in America is out to win this war, what could be a stronger stimulant than the meaningful symbols these ships will carry!

### Uninterrupted Production

A year ago the launching of a baker's dozen of ships on the same day was hailed as a record achievement. Labor Day, 1942, witnessed the record increase by manyfold. Around-the-clock production continued this Labor Day, as it has on the other days, to make possible this unprecedented production mark. And airplanes, guns and ammunition poured out of the factories with the same amazing speed.

### Observance in San Francisco

In San Francisco proper the only formal observance of the holiday occurred in the evening, when the Labor Council and Building Trades Council were hosts at an entertainment and ball. The usual magnificent stage setting had been provided by Chairman George Ward and other members of the theatrical crafts. President Shelley of the Labor Council spoke briefly and a most entertaining program of specialties was provided by actors on the current bills of local theaters and by the girls from the Peggy O'Neil Studios. The Municipal Band provided excellent accompaniments for the entertainers and for the dance.

Philip Sapiro, leader of the band, halted the program suddenly, however, and declined to proceed until Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council would come to the platform and give his classic rendition of "My Wild Irish Rose," and in the interest of peace and continuity of production, which he is experienced in handling and promoting, O'Connell yielded to the "demand," gracefully accepted the tribute of applause that followed, and so caused enjoyment of the evening to proceed.

One way of providing assurance you will continue to share the benefits of democracy is to share your ear with your neighbor.

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## Labor, Employer Views On "Road to Victory"

(Continued from Page One)

we'll probably continue to have them, but we have also had mutual triumphs in co-operative efforts to maintain peace and labor stability between employers and employees in this city," and "the fact that I am here today at their invitation, free to say what I want about labor and management . . . is in itself a significant index to the degree of co-operation which organized labor and organized employers have reached in San Francisco."

### Criticism Presented

The speaker then stated he was going to be critical, just as labor had been critical, and that if his criticisms were wrong they could be disregarded, and if right they may be of some help to the mutual job of winning the war.

"On the very unpleasant side," Mr. Storrie referred to the longshoremen's and the general strike in 1934 and other major disturbances "which have done so much to wreck San Francisco's reputation throughout the country." He then stated that San Francisco's record of only five strikes during the current year looked pretty good in the light of industrial turmoil throughout the country—although "that's five strikes too many." Last year there were forty-four. He next criticized the picketing of the B/G shops and the Sutro Baths, "but on the whole we look pretty good compared to other American cities of comparable size and character." Following are quotations from Mr. Storrie's remarks, but with deletions therein, as noted, due to limitation of space:

"Now, what's wrong with organized labor from management's viewpoint? It is my sincere belief that organized labor isn't doing its part in this war. It's doing a lot but it isn't doing enough *yet*. I emphasize that '*yet*' because I really believe organized labor is going to do its part as we wade deeper into that war." . . . "Part' is the wrong word. I should have said organized labor isn't doing its 'all.' Because this is an 'all' or nothing war." . . .

### Explains Use of Words

"By 'part' or 'all,' I mean 'all' of the work every man can do on his job, every hour, every working day, and then a little bit more. I mean what the Marines gave at Wake, what the boys gave in Bataan, what they all did in the Coral Sea, in the Battle of Midway and in the Solomons. . . ."

"All' means one man doing two men's jobs if he can, three if possible, at the lowest reasonable wage, the longest possible hours, the least food, the fewest clothes and the simplest shelter consistent with vigorous health and efficiency. This is an individual job, not a collective or a group job. It is a job of giving and getting the highest production possible per man, per hour, per day, per month, per year, under expert, experienced managerial direction."

Referring to labor's policy of "spreading work," shortening of hours and highest possible wages, the speaker stated that at times in the past decade the policy may have been socially desirable, but on the whole it is "bad economics in normal times and tragic in our battle to open the 'Road to Victory.'" Further he believed that if labor is to remain free it must take off restriction on individual production, must discipline members into greatest individual production, forget the words "rights" and "social gains" and substitute "obligations" and "duties."

He then declared: "Everything I have said here

about labor doing its part goes for management, too," but he believed management had gone farther along the "Road to Victory" in that respect. "It has done so because of patriotism and self-interest." He stated that private enterprise is pretty much in the hands of government now, due to priorities, and that it doesn't like some of these controls, but knows it must abide by them to save America, and itself, if possible, after the war.

### Business Volume, and Returns

Reference was then made to the increase in the business volume, but that it was "significant to note that in the first six months of 1942 the net income of 125 of the largest arms contractors, after deduction of taxes, was 36 per cent below that of last year and even 22 per cent below 1940." He believed this was one reason why labor should stop worrying about what the other fellow is making out of the war, "and should not try to cash in on the war itself."

Figures were next quoted on loss of man-days for the first seven months of this year, due to strikes in war industry. Notwithstanding they were unauthorized strikes, the speaker characterized them as "tragic," and said, "we will lose the war if they continue." Citing that labor rights are at present protected by law, he asserted that "the only way labor can lose these rights is by abusing them in defiance of the American people." In closing, Mr. Storrie mentioned the contracts which had been negotiated through the Employers' Council, and again stated that on the record San Francisco is further along in labor-management co-operation than many other industrial centers.

### A Question Propounded

At the conclusion of the address by the employer representative, the question was put to Senator Shelley as to whether he believed employer-labor co-operation has gone as far as it can to speed the war effort. Senator Shelley responded in the negative and said a number of cases had been encountered where employers have declined to establish such committees, the usual reason being that they encroach on the rights of management. He denied any such encroachment and said a recent poll of employers supports his denial. Reference was also made to instances in recent weeks where unions in attempting to negotiate agreements, and, by standards of the War Labor Board policy, were entitled to an increased wage, yet when it began to appear that there was a possibility of wages being frozen at their present level there was an obvious effort on the part of employers to stall and to evade the issue. Inasmuch as labor has put aside the use of the strike weapon, it is expected of employers that they will not try to use the no-strike pledge of labor to their own advantage, Shelley declared.

When the same question on labor-management co-operation was propounded to Mr. Storrie, he declared he already had answered it, further saying: "This is not only a question of doing away with union restriction on individual production and classification of workers, but frankly it means 'speed up,' something that organized labor has fought bitterly and consistently against during times of peace. . . ."

Announcement is made that the speaker on the "Road to Victory" program for Tuesday of next week will be William Hopkins, regional director of the War Manpower Commission.

## Advice to Delegates from Office of State Federation

To eliminate all confusion and expedite the work of the various committees in charge of preparing arrangements for the holding of the forty-third annual ("Victory") convention of the California State Federation of Labor, all delegates are requested by the Federation officials to note carefully the following instructions:

1. Keep the *Original* copy of your credential and mail the *Duplicate* copy in to the office of the California State Federation of Labor.
2. Hand in your *Original* copy to the credential committee at the Hilton hotel in Long Beach, which is to be the convention headquarters.
3. When you send in your *Duplicate* credential to the Federation office, you are mailed an acknowledgment card and a list of the hotels.
4. For your hotel reservation, contact the Housing Committee, California State Federation of Labor Convention, 270 East Seaside Boulevard, Long Beach.
5. Be sure to make your train reservations early, since the war traffic has interfered with many regular schedules and the railroad companies are being strained to their full capacity.
6. Send in all resolutions immediately to the Federation office. Monday night, September 21, will be the deadline for submitting all resolutions to the convention, in accordance with the new constitution adopted at the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

This year's convention, it is announced from the Federation headquarters, promises to be actually the largest ever held by the Federation, and it is important that all the unions co-operate so that all "bottlenecks" can be avoided and the convention be allowed to transact the greatest amount of business in as short a time as possible.

### ALL-LABOR RATIONING BOARD

The first all-labor war price and rationing board in the nation is in the state of Wisconsin. Portage, Wis., a railroad center, claims the honor of having the only all-labor rationing board and the members are all retired railroad workers.

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## LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Office, 101 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.  
San Francisco, California  
Telephone - HEmlock 3924

W. N. MAPPIN, Editor and Manager



### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1942

### Are You a Registered Voter?

Ominous signs of labor's enemies organizing their campaign for the Slave Bill have just come to light, which again brings the question of registering to the fore.

Thousands of union members are still unable to vote, only because they are not taking enough interest to register. These thousands of union members are being nothing short of scabs on their fellow union men if they will not be able to cast a vote against the Slave Bill in the November election because of their inexcusable and criminal negligence. "Men like these have no place in the labor unions," the State Federation of Labor declares in its current News Letter, "and the locals should take sufficiently drastic action to make these men fulfill their union obligations. Every local should immediately start checking its rolls and put this program into effect from now on and to the very last minute possible."

There is still time enough to register. All those who are qualified to be voters and are not yet registered will have up to and including September 24 in which to register. All locals are asked to keep this in mind and to make sure that their members are notified.

And the next and equally important step which the unions must take is to see that their members cast a vote against the Slave Bill in November.

The time is running short. Labor's enemies are set for an intensive campaign to put over the Slave Bill. Labor's only hope is to turn out its full voting strength in November. It is up to every one of us.

And remember: Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1 at the November election!

### Labor and Civilian Defense

Organized labor has done an excellent recruiting job for the civilian defense program. The country's largest source of skilled manpower has registered thousands upon thousands of union workers in the protective services as air raid wardens, fire watchers, auxiliary fire and police, rescue squads, demolition squads, and in other parts of the program. That is the comment of the International Labor News Service, and upon its observations made on the subject throughout the country, continues as follows:

Union members have been especially active in promoting adequate plant protection programs. They have used every media at their command—the labor press, meetings, radio, programs—to bring the needs of the civilian defense program before their members and urge them to participate. They have raised and donated funds for civilian defense purposes, have given generously to blood banks, and have expended much time and effort to promote these activities in their communities.

In the civilian mobilization services they have been very active in salvage campaigns, in promoting car-pooling, in initiating and pushing pro-

grams for the care of children whose mothers are working in defense industries. They have made surveys of food supplies and sales in defense towns, of eating facilities in and near defense plants and have co-operated in educational programs on industrial health and nutrition. They have aided in housing surveys in defense towns and have pushed programs to popularize room renting in crowded areas.

In short, there is not a single phase of civilian defense in which labor is not giving wholehearted co-operation and support.

### Workers Important to Navy

"The Navy is interested, in every way, in the workers who are producing war materials so urgently needed for the fleet. These workers and their families, their health and safety, their welfare and living conditions are important to the Navy. If they were not important, there would be no incentive for the Navy to fight and die for them at Coral Sea, Midway, the Aleutian Islands and other battle areas," declared Lieutenant Commander S. J. Singer, executive officer of the incentive division of the Navy Department, in an address before the recent convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. Commander Singer also said:

"We know that American labor will do its part in this war to preserve our freedom, our right to live in peace with peaceful neighbors, and to preserve our democratic way of life. . . . The United States has been called 'the melting pot' of all races, creeds and nationalities that came here to live in freedom. This diversity makes us a tolerant nation, gives us respect for the rights of each other and for those of smaller nations, and demonstrates that human beings throughout the world have a natural love of freedom. Today, 'the great melting pot' is boiling in defense of that freedom, and free American labor is supplying the fuel for the boiling process!"

### Only the Organized Are Strong

Unorganized labor cannot be represented anywhere; it cannot protest anything; it cannot fight for anything; it takes what is handed to it; it is helpless in the face of modern industrial might.

The union has led the way. That is why every wage earner belongs in the union and that is why thousands are getting into unions all over the nation. Union membership means industrial enfranchisement!

### "Big Business" Spokesmen Disagree

The National Association of Manufacturers proclaims that the workers and the farmers are "getting most of the profit out of the war." Of course, what the N.A.M. means is that millions of American workers, after 10 years of extreme suffering, are now earning enough to care for their families in decent fashion and that the farmers are no longer facing bankruptcy.

The *Wall Street Journal* does not fully agree with the N.A.M. propagandists. The *Journal* says that bankers are worried because their earnings are zooming this year, despite "higher taxes." They fear their profits "may become a political football."

In a nutshell, the bankers have discovered that "financing" the Government's war effort is a highly profitable adventure and involves little risk.—*Labor*.

State Controller Harry B. Riley announced in Sacramento this week that California began September with a general fund cash excess of \$42,288,481, the largest in history. "Never before has the State been so well off," the Controller said. "We have exceeded by about \$12,000,000 the greatest surplus the State had ever had before."

Federal Works Administrator Fleming has announced presidential approval of the first war nursery and child-care project to be financed from Lanham Act funds. It allots \$30,427 to the board of education of New Haven, Conn., for the care of pre-school, kindergarten and school-age children of women engaged in war industries.

## Nazi Failure to Intimidate

Nazi military and police terror in all countries under German domination has become more pronounced than ever, underground reports to London headquarters of the International Transport Workers' Federation indicate.

All German pretexts of help to the conquered nations have been abandoned. The most ruthless and often most senseless measures of oppression are carried out in full view of the peoples. The German authorities believe that mass slaughter and mass persecution will intimidate the populace, but until now their hopes have been in vain. Here are some recent developments, as reported by the transport workers' organization:

### Rail Sabotage Increases

Sabotage of railroad and other transportation means in Poland continues on an increasing scale. In answer to the destruction of telegraph and telephone communications near Lomza by Polish guerrilla hands, twenty-four Polish officials were arrested at random and arbitrarily shot. Since then sabotage of communications has become intensified.

The German state railways administration has since 1941 been trying to enlist in its service all or part of the 20,000 railwaymen among the French war prisoners. Railwaymen have also been recruited from Belgium and the Netherlands. In Poland some 80,000 Polish railwaymen are working under German supervision and orders.

### Death Penalty Frequent

Confidential reports of court proceedings show that the Polish railwaymen as well as the railroadmen of the other conquered countries leave nothing undone to hamper the invaders' activities and administration. Practically every act of sabotage involves some railway workers and officials, and their penalty is in almost all cases death. Many "undesirable elements" are stated to have been eliminated from the personnel lists of the German eastern railways sector, but sabotage and deliberate slow-downs in the dispatch and movement of trains continue.

Thirty Czech railwaymen charged with continued robbery of German transports in the railway yards at Kralupy have been arrested, tried and sentenced to death. Robbery is given as the motive, but the German authorities openly admit that the accused hid and buried a large part of the equipment and other vital transport and war material which they took from the trains.

### The Texas Senatorial Contest

"Pappy-Pass-the-Biscuits" O'Daniel, known for his anti-labor record and proclivities, squeezed through in the senatorial "runoff" primary in Texas. Almost 1,000,000 votes were cast, and a switch of less than 8000 would have made Judge Allred the Democratic candidate.

Many of Allred's supporters believe he made a vital mistake at the very beginning of the "runoff" campaign. In order to gain the support of former Governor 'Dan' Moody, he felt it necessary to declare in favor of 'regulating' labor unions. His proposals would have crippled the unions. Probably the Judge didn't realize that, but naturally many trade unionists were disappointed. They voted for him as against O'Daniel, but their ardor was seriously dampened. If he had boldly adhered to his original position, Allred might have won the battle.

### WORK-OR-JAIL BILL LOSES

The bill sponsored by the state administration proposing that men in Louisiana must work or go to jail has been killed. The Senate, by a vote of 15-15 in the closing minutes of the special legislative session which ended August 29, failed to pass the measure, which had passed the House. The bill provided that able-bodied men between 17 and 55 who did not have jobs and who refused to accept employment were subject to fine and imprisonment.



## Organization As Applied To the Sale of War Bonds

By PHILLIP PEARL, in A.F.L. Weekly News Service

Little bonds buy big bombers. In Maryland a lot of little men are buying little bonds. At the same time they are building a huge naval air station where some day big bombers may take off to protect American democracy.

We called them "little" men. As a matter of fact, they are little only in the sense that their names are unknown outside of their own circle of friends and relatives. In every other sense they are big men, especially big in their devotion to their country.

For these 2177 men working on the construction of the Cedar Point project in Maryland—every single one of them—are giving 10 per cent of their pay each week for the purchase of War Bonds.

This is one of the few 100 per cent jobs in the country. And it is also one of the nation's outstanding examples of labor-management co-operation to make the Treasury Department's 10 per cent payroll allotment program a success.

### "Labor's Answer Week"

In the three months up to August 20, the workers at Cedar Point bought \$170,466 worth of War Bonds. Before the project is completed another 4000 men will be put to work there, so the total purchases will accelerate much more rapidly in the future.

They are making the week of Labor Day at Cedar Point "Labor's Answer Week." The answer is to Hitler and Hirohito. It consists of a voluntary agreement to put half of that week's pay into War Bonds.

That's what we call really "going to town." We want to tell you who and what are responsible for this remarkable achievement. Because if it can be done at Cedar Point, there is no reason why it can't be done in every plant which has an American Federation of Labor union.

Cedar Point is a construction job. Ordinarily it is much more difficult to put a payroll allotment program into effect on a construction job than in a manufacturing plant. That is because the men are not employed continuously by the same employer but move from job to job and from employer to employer as their part of the construction work is completed.

### Secret of Success

Let us concede that the workers at Cedar Point are inspired by true patriotic fervor. But even that doesn't tell the whole story. Other workers in many different parts of the country are just as patriotic and just as anxious to help America win the war. Nor are the workers at Cedar Point especially affluent. Workers in other parts of the country earn as much if not more.

It's just that at Cedar Point the first lesson of trade unionism—organization—has been applied to the problem of War Bond purchases. Labor and management together have done the organizing under intelligent and hardworking leadership. That's the whole secret of their success at Cedar Point.

The moving spirit behind the workers at this project is young Willy Arnheim, financial secretary-treasurer and business representative of the Road, Highway and Heavy Construction Laborers No. 456. We talked to Willy about his activities. He's full of enthusiasm and pride for his men and he's loud in praise for the Cummins Construction Company, which is the contractor on the job, but he doesn't say much about himself.

### Power of Persuasion

Nevertheless, it wasn't difficult for us to discover why Willy is winning out. He works hard at his job, day and night. He's putting real drive and missionary zeal behind his efforts.

But Willy says that most of the credit belongs to George Deterer, paymaster for the company. He says paymasters for other contractors in the building industry object to the payroll allotment program because it means too much extra bookkeeping. But Deterer refused to be licked on that account and

worked out a simple method of keeping tabs on bond purchases without too much additional paper work.

We are willing to give Deterer the credit he deserves. But it seems to us that Willy must have done some effective persuading. We know his powers of persuasion, because his eloquent insistence on the need for all building trades unions to get behind the payroll allotment program as the boys at Cedar Point have done persuaded us to write this piece.

### Additional Activities

Willy is not confining his efforts to Cedar Point. He is also serving on the Washington (D. C.) Building Congress War Savings Bond Committee. This committee has sent out to all building trades employers in its territory an appeal to install payroll savings plans. To overcome any and all objections, the committee outlined four alternative plans, one of which is calculated to fit any particularly difficult situation.

Our hats are off to young Willy Arnheim. We think he is doing a swell job. We would like to see all union representatives follow his example. Let's show the world that the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor have the highest quality of local leadership!

### UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR A.F.L.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was favored 100 per cent by 220 carpenters who met in Truro, Nova Scotia, to discuss formation of a union local. This is the first union of carpenters there. In addition to the A.F.L. affiliate, the C.I.O. and Canadian Labor Federation were mentioned as having been under consideration by the promoters of the new local.

## To Demand Union-Made Supplies

Text of a resolution instructing the officers and committees of the National Federation of the Blind to use union-made supplies has been made public in Bakersfield by R. W. Henderson, executive director of the Federation. The resolution, adopted by the third annual convention of the Federation in Des Moines, Iowa, is as follows:

"Resolved, By the National Federation of the Blind, in convention assembled, that we instruct all officers and committees of this organization to adopt the policy of using union-made supplies and printing matter, etc., bearing the union label and that this be maintained as a policy of this Federation."

## Effect of Price Fixing Rules on Work Clothing

Pursuant to his policy of giving profiteers everything they ask, Price Administrator Leon Henderson took a wallop at the purses of farmers and workers, says the current issue of the A.F.L. Weekly News Service. Hereafter they will have to buy two or three suits of overalls or other work clothing where one suit sufficed heretofore. Here's how it was done, as related in the News Service:

Retailers complained they were being gouged by manufacturers and asked for a higher price ceiling in order, they said, to continue handling work clothing.

Henderson met this demand by directing manufacturers to reduce prices to distributors, but opened the door for even greater profits by permitting the manufacturers to cut the quality of their product.

Overalls and other work clothing are to be made of lower-grade materials, pockets and buttons are to be eliminated, and triple-stitching of seams is to be replaced by single stitching.

Thus, the manufacturer retains his "margin," which Henderson admitted is too high, and the retailer is relieved of a "squeeze." The only unhappy persons are workers and farmers, who will wear overalls that will lose the tough durability necessary to stand up under the strain of hard work.

## Develop Apprenticeship Standards for Carpentry

National standards for carpentry apprenticeship, recently completed by joint union-employer effort, are designed to facilitate the task of supplying qualified building tradesmen to carry through the Government's \$7,000,000,000 war construction program.

The standards have been published and are now available to war construction contractors and labor unions, it is announced by William F. Patterson, chief of the apprenticeship training service of the Federal Security Agency.

Jointly developed by representatives of national building contractors associations and the carpenters' international union, the national standards are intended as guides for local employer-union committees in formulating apprentice-training programs for specific localities.

### Labor Shortage Seen

A carpentry apprentice, according to the standards, is a young man serving a term of apprenticeship, under a written agreement, of not less than four years of reasonably continuance employment. The written agreement must include provisions for at least 144 hours of related classroom instruction each year.

Also outlined in the standards are the functions and powers of state apprenticeship councils and local joint committees, and the education and physical qualifications of the candidates. The problem of ratio of apprentices to journeymen is a matter to be worked out in the light of local conditions by the joint committee drafting the program, the standards state.

### Carpentry Held Vital

"Carpentry is one of the vital war construction occupations in which widespread shortages loom," Patterson said, "therefore, immediate steps should be taken to train more carpenters. Upon the efficiency of that training rests no small amount of success of the whole war program."

The organizations which co-operated in drafting national carpentry standards are the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and the National Association of Building Trades Employers for management, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for labor.

The union is represented on the national joint committee, which continues to function as an advisory body, by Maurice A. Hutcheson, first vice-president, and John R. Stevenson, second vice-president.

### Local Union Help Urged

The pamphlet in which the standards are printed includes a letter from William L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood, calling upon local unions "to study these national standards, and co-operate with the local contractor's associations in establishing joint apprenticeship systems for the carpentry trade in their locality." Similar letters of indorsement from the two employer organizations are also published.

The carpentry standards are the fifth set of national standards compiled by construction industries in co-operation with the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship. Available in printed form are national standards for setting up apprentice-training programs in plumbing, steamfitting, electrical work, painting, paperhanging and decorating.

### BOOKLET ON LABOR ARBITRATION

The American Arbitration Association announces that, as a public service, it has made its recently published booklet entitled "Labor Arbitration in Wartime" available without cost to corporations, union executives and attorneys who may obtain copies at the organization's administrative offices, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Included in the publication is a series of seven labor arbitration clauses which are recommended to parties to labor agreements. Also included are summaries of approximately two hundred typical grievances that have been submitted to arbitration.



## Call on Party Leaders to Back Anti-Poll Tax Bills

Spokesmen for the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, in discussing the legislative situation which has arisen on anti-poll tax legislation declared:

"The overwhelming majority of the American people who have expressed themselves clearly in favor of anti-poll tax legislation in this session of Congress are confronted with a peculiar set of circumstances: Senator Barkley, spokesman for the Administration, declares himself in favor of the abolition of poll tax laws and in favor of the men in the armed forces having the right to vote. But at the same time he confesses his impotence to prevent a willful group of defeatist, obstructionist poll tax Congressmen in his own party from sabotaging the war effort by preventing congressional action on both of these important war measures.

"The responsibility rests with Senator Barkley and Majority Leader McCormack in the House and with the Administration to see to it that the House and Senate are permitted to vote on both the Pepper-Geyer anti-poll tax bills and the Pepper-Brooks amendment to the soldiers' vote bill.

"The Republican leadership in the Senate has declared itself in favor of immediate passage of anti-poll tax legislation both as an amendment to the soldiers' vote bill and in terms of legislation such as the Pepper-Geyer bills.

"The Republican leadership, therefore, has the responsibility of securing the fifteen signatures needed to the House Discharge Petition No. 1 from among

the many Republican congressmen who have not yet signed this petition, including the minority leader of the House and chairman of the Republican national party, the Honorable Joseph Martin of Massachusetts.

"The American people, earnestly desiring to win the war and to foster national unity by removing any un-American restrictions on the right to vote of the men in our armed forces and the 10,000,000 disfranchised Americans in the eight Southern states, will not tolerate political hypocrisy on this issue. They expect the leadership of both parties to prove by their deeds their support for anti-poll tax legislation."

## To Promote Welfare of Sailors

Incorporation of the United Seamen's Service as an organization devoted to the welfare of American and other United Nations merchant marine seamen and officers has been announced by the War Shipping Administration.

The incorporators include two union heads, Harry Lundeborg, president of the Seafarers' International Union (A.F.L.), and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (C.I.O.). Others are Admiral Emory S. Land, Capt. Edward Macauley and Basil Harris, the latter president of the United States Lines.

The United Seamen's Service plans to maintain club houses and canteen facilities for seamen, and recreational, medical, educational and various personal services for their benefit. Services which represent costs to the U.S.S. will be offered to seamen at nominal prices.

Admiral Land is honorary chairman of the board of directors, and Henry J. Kaiser, president of the Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation, is executive chairman. In addition to Lundeborg, trustees of the board include a long list of persons prominent in industry, government and other fields.

## Sponsors of Slave Bill Showing Signs of Life

Evidence that the sponsors of Proposition No. 1 are showing signs of life have come to light with the sending out of copies of letters to any and all potential financial contributors by the San Mateo Council, Committee for Proposition No. 1 (Winfield Scott, manager), asking for money to finance the fight in favor of the Slave Bill.

The letter asking for money states quite confidently that the campaign plans of these backers of the Slave Bill are definitely in shape. Campaign committees have been organized in the various communities and it seems certain that the Slave Bill proponents are out to justify their position with all the might they can muster.

This is an open challenge to labor to redouble its efforts against the Slave Bill immediately. It is only too plain that labor's enemies are not sleeping, and it is vitally necessary for the local unions to match them and overwhelm them with energy, money and interest.

## The Labor Day Statement By President Roosevelt

[Following is the Labor Day statement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to American workers. Although forwarded in advance to the labor press, it was not released for publication until Saturday evening, September 5, hence could not be published in last week's issues of labor papers.]

"There has never been a Labor Day as significant as this one. In a great many countries free labor has ceased to exist; a blackout of freedom has darkened Europe from the tip of Norway to the shores of the Aegean, and sturdy working men who once walked erect in the sun now stumble and cower beneath the lash of the slavemasters. The rights of free labor and free men have vanished in the conquered lands. They are threatened and besieged everywhere.

"This is indeed labor's grave hour as it is the grave hour of the farmer, the industrialist, the teacher and preacher, the aproned housewife, the smallest child in the cradle. All these are the beneficiaries and heirs of the democratic system, and it is democracy itself that the evil men of West and East hate and seek to destroy.

"Happily, our good right arm is strong and growing stronger. In our own country, in the countries of our brother allies, the people who live by the sweat of their brows have risen mightily to the challenge of the struggle. They have given their sons to the military services. They have stoked the furnaces and hurried the factory wheels. They have made the planes and welded the tanks, riveted the ships and rolled the shells. Production of war materials here is now the greatest in our history, but it is not yet enough. It will be greater still.

"This is an appropriate occasion to express my appreciation to the working people of the United States for the energy and devotion with which they have met the demands of the present crisis. They know what it is to work until muscles ache. They know what it means to be weary when the whistle blows at the end of the shift.

"They know, too, that democracy has made labor's advances possible. They know just what stake they have in America, just what they are fighting for. There are certain to be stormy days ahead. Laborers, farmers, industrialists, all of us, are pledged to the war effort. We are certain to be asked for sacrifices. These may be sacrifices of wage increases, crop price increases, profit increases, bodily comforts. All this is little enough for free men to sacrifice in a world where freedom is imperiled.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

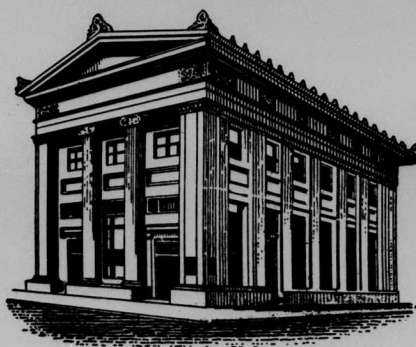
## Sunday—Tin Can Collection

Next Sunday, September 13, has been designated as the date of the next "Tin Can Collection." Mrs. Prentice Cobb Hale, chairman of the tin can section of the Salvage for Victory Committee, praises the housewives for their continued co-operation in following out instructions to wash, cut out both ends and flatten cans before putting them out in front of their homes, or at the nearest corners, to facilitate their collection. Mrs. Hale emphasized that the cleansing of the cans was essential in order to avoid mixing foreign matters with the chemicals used in the de-tinning process.



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# Golden Anniversary of Street Carmen

Tuesday of next week will mark the Golden Anniversary of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

The organization is one of the widely known and substantial affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, and its membership throughout cities of the nation bear a high responsibility in transporting millions of people to and from their places of employment and on trips for various other objectives. Many of them are known personally to their passengers, while with others it is only their uniform that is recognized. But the public generally honors them, and their faithfulness to duty and patience in its performance—which latter is often most exacting and trying. But all will join in saluting them on the Golden Anniversary of their organization and its achievements over the years.

## Veteran Official at Helm

The veteran William D. Mahon, who attended the first convention of the organization in 1892, yet remains as president of the Amalgamated. He is one of the oldest in years in the national labor movement, and will be congratulated on having come to witness the jubilee year of his organization.

Plans have been in preparation for a nation-wide broadcast, over the Blue network, next Tuesday in which the history and accomplishment of the Amalgamated will be told. Tentatively it had been set for 10 to 10:50 p. m., Eastern War Time, but we are not informed if any change has been made since the early announcement, or of all details of the program.

## Local Organizations

San Francisco has two Divisions of the Amalgamated Association—No. 518, whose members are employed on the Municipal lines, and No. 1004, who operate the Market Street Company lines. Being the older of the two Divisions, the LABOR CLARION requested of officials of Division 518 a statement on the approaching anniversary, and, in the midst of some rather strenuous duties at the time, President Henry S. Foley gave the following:

By HENRY S. FOLEY

September 15, 1942, will witness the Golden Anniversary of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

Fifty years in organized labor, five decades of building and constant effort in behalf of the workers—that is a record of which the Amalgamated men can be proud.

## An Outstanding Unit

In San Francisco, the platform men of the Municipal Railway are members of Division 518 of the Amalgamated Association. This local Division is an outstanding unit of the 50-year-old organization, and one of which San Francisco can well be proud.

For 33 years Division 518 has achieved a record of improving working conditions and gaining wage increases for its membership, and also has devoted itself on various occasions to the perfecting of organization among the employees of the Market Street Railway Company and those of the California Street Cable Company.

## Something of Local History

Originally, Division 205 was the local unit of the Amalgamated Association in San Francisco. This was in 1907. However, as anyone versed in San Francisco labor history will know, two years later, in 1909, saw the temporary passing of that group of organ-

ized labor. The defeat of No. 205 was accomplished through the expenditure of some two millions of dollars by the United Railroads of this city, inciting and nagging the union, in one of the hardest-fought strikes in local labor history. How the San Franciscans, with that superb courage so typical of local labor came back!—and in 1909 the street carmen secured another charter from the Amalgamated, and thus the present Division 518 was born.

Labor of San Francisco answered the action of the United Railroads through its very active interest in and support of the inauguration of the Municipal Railway. It is a matter of record that shortly prior to the first world war, and right after the 1915 fair, free labor—almost alone—kept this new and highly successful department of San Francisco's public utilities in existence. Unions in the city purchased Municipal Railway bonds to their utmost capacity, and the workers on that achievement put in many a long hour for the success of the venture.

## Active in War Efforts

In addition to an active part in the San Francisco general labor movement, seeking constantly to advance the cause of organized labor, members of Division 518 are equally energetic in the war efforts. We have some one hundred men in active military service, and those of us not yet in the armed forces are active in civilian defense, in the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps, and in donation of blood to the local Blood Banks.

We of Division 518 are quite well aware of the activities of our fellow labor organizations in San Francisco, and are interested along with them in maintaining and improving labor's gains, so that when this struggle is ended we can give to our returning and victorious fellow members their former positions in as good, if not better, shape than when they left them.

Members of Division 518 are proud in being a part of the San Francisco labor movement, and of our record with our own international organization, because we believe it to be a credit to the labor movement of San Francisco.

## War Show at Union Square

San Francisco's huge Union Square Garage is being rushed to completion in preparation for the re-dedication of famed Union Square and opening of the San Francisco War Show tomorrow (Saturday).

The show will offer the greatest single exhibit and demonstration of San Francisco's war activities. Civilian Defense, the Fire Department and the war programs of the U.S.O., the A.W.V.S., and many other volunteer organizations will combine with a spectacular military exhibit in a mammoth presentation of what San Francisco has done to prepare for war emergencies.

Re-dedication of Union Square will begin at 1:30 Saturday afternoon. The War Show will offer a continuous series of demonstrations and entertainment until 10 o'clock Saturday evening. On Sunday the War Show will open at noon and conclude at 10 o'clock that night.

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# Women in War Industries Will Be Discussed Here

(By Publicity Division, Labor's "Unity For Victory" Committee)

Employment of women in war industries claimed the attention of Bay Region unions this week with dispatch of a call for a joint A.F.L.-C.I.O. conference September 20 in the Civic Auditorium.

Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, will come here from Washington, D. C., to address the conference, which is being sponsored by the Unity for Victory Committee.

All phases of the problem connected with the mobilization of thousands of women for work during the war will be studied at the meeting, with particular emphasis on the organization of women and their development as trade union members.

"Scarcely a union in San Francisco will not be affected by the employment of women during the coming year," said State Senator John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council and a co-chairman of the Unity for Victory Committee. "Thousands of women will go directly into the war industries, and others will go into the lighter jobs to replace men for the armed services and for the war plants."

Besides the panel on women in trade unions, other panels at the Civic Auditorium conference will cover these subjects: "Women in Training" (schools, job opportunities, discrimination); "Women in Production" (job dilution, legislation); "Health and Hygiene" (production hazards, nutrition, industrial clothing); "Family and Social Responsibilities" (child nurseries, civilian defense activities, price control).

Under the discussion of women in trade unions will come consideration of special collective bargaining problems, and particularly the problem of "Equal Pay for Equal Work."

Each Bay Region union is entitled to at least five delegates, and, in addition, members may attend.

Employer groups, and federal and state agencies involved in war and labor programs, will be asked to send experts for participation as observers.

## FOR DIESEL TUGBOAT OPERATOR

The State Personnel Board announces an examination for assistant diesel tugboat operator with a salary at the prevailing rate. Employment is with the Board of State Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco only. Applications must be filed by September 24. Information in detail may be obtained by writing to or calling at the State Personnel Board office in San Francisco.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

In a communication to Conrad Scheel of the Kohnke Printing Company, John Price of Honolulu states that John Roberts of the Kohnke chapel had spent a week-end with him and that Roberts is to be stationed on the island. He incloses a snapshot of Roberts beside a breadfruit tree. Price says they are experiencing a shortage of newsprint and that his office is working two short shifts between sunrise and sunset with no night shifts. He says food is plentiful with the exception of Irish potatoes, these having been off the market for several days at the time of writing.

Mackenzie & Harris chapel members were glad to hear that Ralph Ahlgren, apprentice member who enlisted last July in the U. S. Coast Guard, is well. Among the highlights of his remarks: "Words cannot express my appreciation of the wonderful cuisine." He is now located at San Pedro.

Sacramento Typographical Union at its regular meeting on August 30 voted down a counter-proposal of the commercial employers of that city, and the union's scale committee was instructed to enter into further negotiations with the employers.

The I.T.U. executive council has ruled that the Birmingham proposition, which became law on August 4, is not retroactive. Following is the ruling as printed in the August Bulletin: "Birmingham proposition not retroactive. Overtime accumulated up to August 4, 1942, subject to cancellation on the basis of two-thirds of day in hours; after amendment's effective date, August 4, 1942, upon basis provided by amended law." Chairmen will please take note of this ruling in the cancellation of overtime which has been accumulated in their chapels prior to the effective date of the amendment on August 4.

Your correspondent and wife returned this week from a leisurely-spent and enjoyable vacation which took in Stockton, Sacramento and the foothills of Calaveras county, finishing up with a pleasant day at the camp of J. B. Lockman and family at Boot-jack Camp on Mt. Tamalpais.

L. N. ("Leo") Morris of the Mackenzie & Harris chapel returned last week from his vacation. He didn't take the "Utah Trail," but spent the time in and around local points of interest.

R. F. ("Ray") Perich, another member of the chapel of Mackenzie & Harris, completed his vacation last week. "Nothing strenuous," he said. Rumor has it that he visited Santa Anita with the idea of assisting in evacuating the Nips.

Delegates C. W. Abbott and J. M. Sullivan, both of the *Daily News* chapel, left this week for Colorado Springs, where they will represent No. 21 at the convention of the I.T.U., which opens tomorrow. Delegates A. J. Cuthbertson of the *Shopping News* and Terry L. Stanley of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel left last week. Cuthbertson will visit his old home in Denver, and Stanley, who was accompanied by his family, planned to visit with relatives in Reno. Mrs. Abbott, delegate representing Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21, accompanied her husband, and following the convention they will visit with friends and relatives at Clarence's old home in Indiana.

Al Clark of the *Call-Bulletin* is back at work after several weeks' absence, following an operation.

Ralph E. Barnes of the Mackenzie & Harris chapel was absent from his work for a week while doctoring an infected tooth.

Ernie Held, apprentice member of Mackenzie & Harris, and son of Chairman Held, now in the ser-

vice, paid his chapel a visit recently. He stated he has been promoted to the department of photography.

Frank Snow, *Call-Bulletin* machinist, and Bruno Catelli of the Canessa Printing Company, who have enlisted in the U. S. Army, are now on a two-week furlough pending call to service.

W. A. Schuster of Lanson & Garfinkel, Inc., is spending a vacation with his family on the Russian River at Guerneville.

B. R. ("Bud") Lessard, *Examiner* operator and a member of the apprentice committee of No. 21, has enlisted in the U. S. Navy with the rating of machinist's mate, second class. He left last Saturday for San Diego to go into active service.

A letter from Phil M. Thomas of the *Shopping News* states he is now established as a resident of the Union Printers Home. He says he has gained three pounds, the food is good, and he is getting plenty of rest. Overcoats will perhaps be in order during the convention next week, as Phil says a foot and a half of snow has fallen on Pike's Peak and a half inch of rain fell at the Home.

All vacations under section 13 of the Book and Job Agreement must be taken before October 1, and all chairmen of commercial offices are asked to check in their chapels to be sure that all vacations not yet taken will be completed by the last of September.

T. S. Black, alternate delegate from No. 21 to the I.T.U. convention, left early this week for Colorado Springs. As delegate and visitor, "Tom" has perhaps attended more conventions than any member of the Typographical Union, and there would be something lacking at these gatherings of the I.T.U. without his smiling face.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Nearly ready for the discard, our vacation calendar soon will be a thing of the past. Loafing are Sid Tiers, Harvey Bell, Joe Sullivan, Jerry Wright and Clarence Abbott. Yet to go are Eddie Haefer, George Holland and Eddie Balthasar. Of these, Abbott and Sullivan are delegates to the Colorado Springs convention, and who left this week that they might register and look around a bit before it convenes.

The Labor Day holiday gave Bill Gobin a chance to run down to his old home town, Fresno, see the folks and do a little dove hunting.

Another apprentice, Bob Mahood, was slated for induction this week, and speculation on whether military doctors would pass a boy with a hearing defect ended abruptly. . . . At time of writing we're not informed on Jack's Bengston's status; scheduled to enter service this week, Jack wavered on choice of Army or Navy. A piano player, friends of his stationed at a Bay Area fort were anxious he join and try for their band, musicians being welcomed with open arms by the Army. Bengston, however, wants to learn radio and aerial transmission, and his belief is Navy schools offer students greater opportunities for thorough training than other branches of the service.

After surveying the rubber situation, Dick Smith, our big shot copy cutter, issued the following important statement: "If you use pencils in your everyday business you should immediately buy a safe—if you can get a priority rating—to keep your eraser in."

"No loitering for me on the way home, the Missus has been nursing a grouch all week," and Phil Scott washed up and hurried out. "I didn't even know you'd been sick," Harry Cross replied.

While gaining in years, Charley Cornelius explains, he lost his glamour and some of his crowning glory but he gained intellectually, so his new

tax plan should really get congressional attention. That honorable body, Cornelius says, ought to raise the postage rate so high it would be unprofitable for bill collectors to dun an American citizen by mail.

Though not bedfast, his physician advised "Bill" Davy to stay home several weeks for recuperation. An occasional rest, Davy finds, is necessary to a man with a weak heart, to avoid a critical condition. Visitors are not barred, and Bill will be glad if his friends drop in if they're in his neighborhood.

On furlough, William Lockwood, apprentice, was in the shop the other day and expressed the wish he was stationed in or near here instead of San Pedro. So scarce are girls there, he says, a newcomer hasn't a dog's chance for a date or a dance.

Dispatches from Washington that the Government will stop whiskey making shortly caught Jay Palmer's eye, and he guessed we'd all have to begin watering our drinks to conserve the supply. "I always water mine anyhow," Jay stated, "as taking it straight might ruin the coat of my stomach." "Why worry?" wisecracked Herbie Mather, "it's an old coat anyway."

### Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

The big news now is the September tournament at Sharp Park. The course is in perfect condition, and as usual will provide all with a fine day of sport and recreation. Keep Sunday, September 27 open, or you'll miss something indeed.

The fiscal year of the Association, which closed on August 30, was the most successful in its history. While the membership was slightly less than the year previous, due to the war, no doubt, the number who attended tournaments regularly was greater than in previous years. The average attendance exceeded that of previous years, and as a result the financial returns were greater. This meant that at the August tournament, when all the money in the treasury is used to purchase awards for the annual party, the prize committee had more funds to spend. In spite of a general increase in cost, the committee was able to provide finer prizes than ever before, and in greater number. The attendance at the dinner compared favorably with previous years, and the dinner itself was the best yet. The actual running expenses of the Association amounted to \$20.60 for the entire year. This included all postage, phone calls, tally sheets, measuring tape for the hole-in-one contests, and all other incidental expenses. This was less than 40 cents per member per year.

The retiring board of directors deserves great credit for its enthusiastic work in helping make the 1942 season so successful. Each board member worked hard to make every tournament a day of pleasure for the membership. Tournaments were run smoothly and efficiently, eliciting praise from the "pros" and starters of all courses where the Association played. Praise to the membership of the Association, too, for their fine sportsmanship came from officials of every course. The writer has been told by officials of every club where we have played, that the printers were the one group which they always would want to have return.

The war effort has not been overlooked by the Association. At the start of the war, the board of directors decided to give War Stamps as monthly awards. To date more than \$150 in War Stamps has been distributed at the tournaments. Twelve members of the Association are in the armed forces of our country.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Arthur Barlesi was at Sharp, Labor Day—and he was hitting them right down the line, too. . . . Who is the guy they all call "Wrong Font" out at Sharp? That place is getting too printerized. Someone heard the "pro" say he missed a putt by just a pica the other day. . . . Who did Jimmy Otis play golf with at Sharp on Saturday? . . . A spy in the East Bay sector reports that Tim Godfrey shot an even 40 on the first nine at Lake Chabot over the week-end. Tim, look out for that new handicapping committee!

### Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mabel A. Skinner

S.F.W.A. No. 21 will hold its regular monthly business meeting next Tuesday evening, September 15, at Red Men's hall, 240 Golden Gate avenue. Refreshments will be served.

The delegate party, held at the home of President Abbott, was a huge success both financially and socially. We would like to thank the members who so kindly made donations for the occasion. The hit

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WINGS OF VICTORY will fly over this Country if each of us will do his part . . . Our boys in the Service are doing their part. Those of us who remain at home must do our part . . . It takes money to buy planes, ammunition and battleships . . . Purchasing United States War Bonds is the most concrete thing the civilian can do to help his country . . . Try to do this by purchasing your bonds out of current income.

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of the evening was Mrs. Abbott's delicious home-made spaghetti—and there went the diet!

Clarence Strain, president of San Mateo Union, and Mrs. Strain, with Mr. and Mrs. George Calder, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Anley at their country home in La Honda.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Lydia Drake has asked for her transfer card. Mr. Drake is retiring, and they intend to make their home in Florida. We wish them the best of luck in their new home and hope the climate will be beneficial to both of them.

Mrs. Eula Edwards has been ill with a seriously infected face. Mrs. Edward is chairman of the ways and means committee and has several ideas for future activities.

Secretary Selma Keylich had one of those freak accidents, when she stepped on a fountain pen and the ink entered her foot, causing infection. At this writing she is recovered sufficiently to be back at work.

## Blood Donor Plan of Unions

A new blood credit system whereby large organizations can build up transfusion reservoirs for the benefit of their members is being arranged by the San Francisco Building Trades Council in an agreement now under formulation with the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank of the San Francisco County Medical Society.

The plan calls for the guarantee of a fixed number of blood donations per month by Building Trades Council unions, in return for which union members and their immediate families would be entitled to transfusions from the Irwin Blood Bank, when needed, without being required to replace the blood. At present, every transfusion recipient who is not a member of such a pool must send a donor to replace the blood used.

The arrangement is being worked out jointly by the Building Trades Council, the Irwin Blood Bank and the Red Cross, so that the building trades unions will furnish as much blood as possible, as rapidly as possible, to the Red Cross, for the immediate war needs of the armed forces, and will supply a small percentage of blood each month to the Irwin Blood Bank for the long-range civilian needs of the union membership.

## BENEFIT FASHION SHOW

A fashion show for the benefit of the San Francisco League for Service Men will be held by the City of Paris this (Friday) afternoon. Featured will be the presentation of creations by Adrian of Hollywood, as well as a complete line of women's war uniforms. Each year the City of Paris presents an autumn fashion show for the benefit of some organization or charitable institution.

## TRAINING FOR SUPPLY CLERKS

The Mare Island navy yard has inaugurated a new training program for men assistant and senior clerks, storekeepers, property and supply clerks, with salaries from \$1620 to \$2000 a year. Trainee courses open to women are for assistant clerk and for property and supply clerks at \$1800. Salaries are for a 40-hour week with a guarantee of much overtime, at time and a half. At least two years of experience in this type of work is required and previous government experience preferred. Those selected will be paid salaries from \$1620 to \$2000 while training at the Mare Island navy yard and then will be assigned, with at least one higher grade of pay, to new naval supply depots in the United States and Alaska and in a supervisory position. Applications should be made in person at Room 119, Twelfth U. S. Civil Service District office, Federal Building.

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## FOR DEER HUNTERS

The national forests of northern and central California, within districts where the deer season starts September 16, will be open to hunting, according to S. B. Show, regional forester, U. S. Forest Service. These federal forests, with certain general exceptions (concerning which exceptions inquiry should be made of the Forest Service), are outside the boundaries of areas recently closed by the State to deer hunting at the request of Army authorities. The Forest Service cautions sportsmen to watch for and respect "No Trespassing," "Closed Area," and "No Smoking" signs, and for their own safety to obey immediately the orders of sentries, peace officers and guards.

## Death Calls Veteran of Blacksmiths' Brotherhood

The passing of Edward Welch—a veteran in the ranks of its membership—has occasioned deep sorrow in the San Francisco local, No. 168, of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

The deceased was one of the charter members of No. 168, and remained loyal and faithful to the organization over a period of 40 years. During that time he served as financial secretary and treasurer for 22 years, from which position he resigned a year and a half ago. Since then he had been on the local honorary roll of the Brotherhood.

Mr. Welch was born in Virginia City, Nev., 75 years ago. Thus is indicated that he grew up in the stirring and virile age of which the West is proud and honors those who took part in so famed a period of its history.

He is survived by his widow, Mary E. Welch, and a son. The funeral was held at the Gantner-Felder-Kenny parlors on August 24. To his memory, the local union, at its meeting this week, adopted the following resolution:

*Whereas*, It has pleased God to remove from our midst by the hand of death our beloved brother, Edward Welch; and

*Whereas*, Brother Welch was a true and loyal member of Local 168, and also for a period of 22 years held the important office of secretary-treasurer and discharged the duties thereof conscientiously and honorably; and

*Whereas*, Local 168 has sustained a great loss in the removal of our brother, and we deem it fit and proper to pay this tribute to his memory; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we tender to his bereaved wife and family our profound sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of the resolution be sent to the LABOR CLARION for publication, and a copy sent to the bereaved wife and family of our departed brother; and be it further

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes; also be it

RESOLVED, That when the regular meeting of Local 168 be adjourned, it adjourns in respectful remembrance of our departed brother, Edward Welch.

There is one mile of highway for each square mile of area in the United States.

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

It is reported that Andy Giacola, president of Chicago Mailers' Union, contemplated resigning his job as president of that union. But after the union voted to increase his salary as president from \$125 a week to \$175 a week he has reconsidered the matter, and decided to fill out his term. The \$50 per week increase makes his salary, as president of a local union, higher than the \$7500 yearly salaries paid the president and secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union. The Chicago union has between 750 and 800 members, while the I.T.U. has about 82,000 members.

Working conditions in the Chicago union do not compare favorably with the good working conditions in strong I.T.U. mailer unions only, like Milwaukee, Portland, Boston and San Francisco.

Of late years the Chicago union has experienced a rather "tempestuous" career, politically. It has lined up with first one political party and then the other in the I.T.U. At the time the Boston union was suspended from the M.T.D.U. for its refusal to pay fines which it considered were illegally assessed against it by the hierarchy of the M.T.D.U. for political reasons only (Boston having supported "Progressive" candidates for I.T.U. offices), Chicago was also suspended from the M.T.D.U. for being delinquent and refusal to continue paying further dues to that organization. Shortly thereafter the San Francisco union seceded from the M.T.D.U.

A few years ago, however, Chicago, with a "blast of trumpets," reaffiliated with the M.T.D.U. Apparently the re-affiliation did not prove to be a happy one. For in May, 1942, Chicago withdrew, along with the Detroit union, from affiliation with the M.T.D.U.

Anyway, the "political acrobatics" of some mailer unions are strange to behold. All of which furnishes strong reasons for the withdrawal of the mailer injunction and the dissolution of the mailer bloc-voting M.T.D.U. organization.

Eddie Glosser, of Portland Mailers' Union, after a short illness, passed away recently at his residence in that city at the age of 72 years. At one time he worked in San Francisco. His nature was genial and sociable, and he was known from coast to coast as the "Beau Brummel" or "millionaire mailer," and as one ever ready to assist a member in distress.

George Wyatt, veteran member of No. 18, died at his residence in this city, a victim of pneumonia. George was a staunch union man who had always done his part and more. He had served No. 18 in many capacities—president, secretary, member of scale committees, and delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Council, I.T.U. conventions, and the Pacific Slope Conferences of Typographical and Mailer Unions at Oakland, Fresno and Spokane. He possessed a keen, well-informed mind, combined with an unctious humor that made him many friends. He was a native of England and 65 years of age. Funeral services were held at the funeral parlors of Halsted & Co. last Tuesday afternoon. He leaves a widow, to whom sympathy is extended.

The number of men committed to California State mental hospitals last year exceeded the number of women by 1172.

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## Praises Agreement for Building Pay Stabilization

Voluntary stabilization of wages by organized labor can succeed far better than compulsory freezing. That's the highlight of a significant report by the Wage Adjustment Board for the building construction industry, headed by Dan W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

This board was set up several months ago to administer an agreement which American Federation of Labor building trades unions on their own initiative proposed to government agencies. It is made up of labor and government representatives.

Under the pact, which was signed May 22, and approved by President Roosevelt, it was provided that on and after July 1, wages of 1,500,000 building trade workers engaged on war-time projects would be stabilized at the prevailing wage level of that date. Those already at that level would forego further raises.

Some government officials were openly skeptical of the agreement at first. Newspapers derided it. Followers of Leon Henderson, who advocates wage freezing by government fiat, raised the scare that workers would rush in before the July 1 deadline to demand blanket pay increases.

All these bugaboos have been disproved, Tracy's report revealed. Actually, the pact has stabilized wages far more thoroughly than even union leaders thought possible, he said.

Only about 25 or 30 local unions—about 1 per cent of the total—tried to "beat the gun" and got increases between May 22 and July 1, the report showed. Of these, the Adjustment Board allowed increases in less than half the cases—where scales were considerably below prevailing rates. "This means that the stabilization agreement has been entirely without inflationary effect," Tracy's report made clear.

"If, in the atmosphere of war, we allow civil liberty to slip away from us, it may not be long before our recent great gains in social and economic justice will also have vanished."—Justice Frank Murphy.



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## VISIT OF SALVATION ARMY LEADER

General George L. Carpenter of London, world leader of the Salvation Army, will arrive in San Francisco for a conference with local officers and advisory council members, next Thursday. Accompanying him will be Mrs. General Carpenter, who shares her husband's duties. Scheduled for the distinguished couple are several public appearances, chief of which will be, with the delivery of an address, at the First Congregational Church, Post and Mason streets, Sunday, September 20, at 7:30 p. m.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS NEEDED

Army and Navy chaplains reported to the San Francisco League for Service Men that musical instruments do more, perhaps, than anything else to keep morale at a high level. During the past three months, from funds contributed for this purpose, the League has equipped eleven complete bands, most of which have already left on transports. Anyone wishing to contribute musical instruments, ranging from harmonicas to bass viols or saxophones, should telephone the League headquarters, 1430 Van Ness avenue, (Graystone 7229 or 8722).

## "Closed Shop" Renamed in Contest

In answer to the agitation against and mishandling of the term "closed shop" by the commercial press and manufacturers' associations, three members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union in Louisville came through with prize winning entries in a contest sponsored by their official paper.

The winning entries were, in order: "Security Shop," "Consolidated Shop" and "Terminal Shop."

Contributing letters were unanimous in their declaration that closed shop conditions represented the highest and most justifiable type of security for union members.

## Red Cross Salutes Workers

Chairman Norman H. Davis of the American Red Cross, in a Labor Day statement, paid tribute to the "co-operation and generous support given the Red Cross by the 'soldiers of industry.'" The statement follows:

"Labor Day, 1942, falls nine months to a day after the tragic day at Pearl Harbor. In the intervening months, when the war has been brought more closely home to the people of America, labor has put its forces behind the Red Cross, giving its fullest support to our service to the men in the armed forces and to the nation as a whole. It has given blood, money, time, energy and skill in response to our appeal for aid to the victims of the war.

"Leaders of all branches of labor have given counsel in the chapter boards and committees of the Red Cross. With a great production task facing them in the factories, the workers of America have also shared the work of this auxiliary to the armed forces.

"The American Red Cross, on labor's own national holiday, salutes the co-operation and generous support given the Red Cross by the soldiers of industry. Another year will see a greater need and a great common task.

"We shall continue to work shoulder to shoulder to the end that humanity shall live again among all nations and that labor may work again in freedom from war and destruction."

## Pact Improves Status of Labor in Relief Donations

An agreement of far-reaching importance to American organized labor, providing for official representation by labor on the governing boards and campaign and allocation committees of Community War Chests, as well as full credit for the contributions of union members even when made on the job, has just been concluded, according to Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the A.F.L., and president of the United Nations Relief of the Labor League for Human Rights.

### Standard of Relations

The agreement was reported upon from New York last week. It was negotiated by United Nations Relief with the National Association of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and establishes the standard of relations that organized labor should have with the Chest in each community, if the Chest is to enjoy the maximum co-operation and support of the labor movement.

"Heretofore," Woll stated, "labor has made its generous contributions in many ways: to the Chests, to the separate appeal agencies, such as Red Cross, U.S.O., Army and Navy Relief, British, Russian, and China Relief, and to its own relief committees. Its contributions were given on the job, through the union, through special affairs in money and kind, but the only contributions of any type which were officially recorded and credited to the labor movement as a whole, in the past, were those made to its own relief committees. This situation is now remedied by the agreement reached with Community Chests and Councils, Inc."

### Credit for Contributions

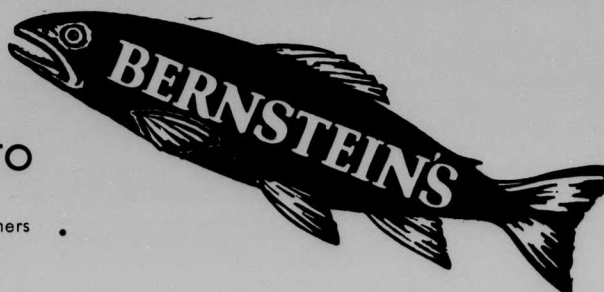
Each community will be represented by labor representatives on the official bodies of the Chest. The unions will be credited with the contributions of their members even when such contributions are collected on the job. In the past, such contributions were reported by Chests as coming from the employees of a firm, rather than from the members of the union. Under the new agreement, the union will receive the credit for the contributions of its members, as well as the firm for the contributions of its employees.

## "Hot Coffee with a Union Label"

A recent press released by the American Red Cross national headquarters is a photograph carrying the above-quoted caption. With a San Francisco date line, the photo shows the workroom of a canteen, and describes the scene as follows:

"Night shift volunteers with the canteen corps of the local Red Cross chapter, these union cooks make coffee and sandwiches for motor corps distribution to soldiers, sailors and marines on night guard duty. On kitchen duty, members of Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants' Union, Local 44, and Dishwashers' Union, Local 110, are: Chris Swensen, George T. Johnson, Hans Wulf, Edward J. Bird and Anton Petersen. Canteen workers are Mrs. Renata Capra, daytime office worker, and Miss Blanche Copra, a charter member of Local 48, Waitresses' Union, now a member of Printing Specialties and Paper Converters' Union, Local 362."

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## Age Group, Benefits and Other Facts About I.T.U.

By CHARLES W. WILLIAMS,  
415 Coombs Street, Napa, California

A recent issue of the *Typographical Journal*, the official organ of the International Typographical Union, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., gives some interesting data in regard to the oldest members of that organization.

Brownell Canniff, a member of Fond du Lac (Wis.) Typographical Union No. 31, has the honor of being the oldest member of the union. He was born November 20, 1847, and has been on the old-age pension roll since September 8, 1934.

William Ryall Squarey, a member of Toronto (Ont.) Union No. 91, is the second oldest member, born February 14, 1848.

R. Wesley Ackerman, member of Boston Union, is the third oldest member, born December 1, 1848.

### Members 90 Years of Age

There are twenty-four members of this group 90 years of age and over. Two were born in 1849, nine in 1850, four in 1851, and nine in 1852.

William F. Dorsey has the longest continuous membership, having been initiated by Omaha Union in 1868—a stretch of 74 years. He was 19 years old at the time of his initiation.

Leon Bossue Dit Lyonnaise and William Shakespear, members of New York Union No. 6, both have continuous memberships from 1870.

The pre-convention issue of the *Journal* has 486 pages and contains editorial, officers' reports, correspondence and financial statistics, besides a supplement issued annually, containing representatives' reports and voluminous statistical information of the year's doings.

### In Nation's Armed Service

There were 2851 members enrolled in the Army and Navy up to May 1, 1942, which number has since been considerably increased.

The International Typographical Union is the mother of the American trades union movement and was inaugurated May 3, 1852. It has now a membership of over 80,000, and 875 subordinate unions.

Horace Greeley was the first president of the New York Typographical Union, which local was founded in 1850.

The average age of a printer at that period was 28 years. Through the union's methods of obtaining shorter hours and better working conditions, the average age at death is now 64 years, a gain of 36 years—more than doubled.

### Beneficial Features

The International Typographical Union maintains a splendid home near Colorado Springs, Colo., where nearly 500 members find rest and comfort, and many are restored to normal health and are able to return and resume their duties.

The union also maintains a liberal pension system and mortuary benefit, and has a healthy balance of nearly \$6,000,000 in its treasury. A very creditable showing.

Since writing the above, Mr. Canniff, of Fond du Lac (Wis.) Union, has passed away, at the age of 95, and William Ryall Squarey of Toronto Union is now the oldest living member of the international union, aged 94. Only two members reached the extreme age of 96 during the past year.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The author of the above article himself has a membership of 56 years in the Typographical Union, but has retired from activity at the

trade. Three years ago, when the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Sacramento was held, a contest was inaugurated by the management of the centennial to find the oldest union printer, and who would work at his craft as a feature of the week's celebration at the State Fair grounds. Among the contestants Mr. Williams, who was sponsored by the San Francisco Advertising Club, won in the local area, but was found to be a "youngster" in the final roundup.]

The speed limit is now 40, but there still appear to be hundreds of people going nowhere in an awful hurry.

## FORMER SEAMEN ASKED TO REGISTER

Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, has announced a national registration of former merchant marine seamen and ships' officers this week. The registration is to determine how many men with previous sea experience are available for sea duty. Registrations will be accepted at all U. S. Employment Service offices in principal cities and towns. If an ex-officer or seaman cannot register in person, he may write to the U. S. Employment Service in his community for a registration blank. The registration period will continue through September 18.



## Salute to the MEN and WOMEN of CIVILIAN DEFENSE



should WAR  
come home... they're Ready!

This war will be won by the spirit of the American people. This spirit is in the young men of our armed forces. It is the spirit of clean-living, clear-eyed, hard-hitting American youth. It is also in the spirit of unselfish sacrifice of personal time and energy by all who must remain on the Home Front. In tribute to the latter, we salute the men and women of Civilian Defense.

Who are these men and women? They are your friends and neighbors whose days are active and whose nights are given to the half-hundred activities of Civilian Defense.

In this work it is natural that many employees of this company take active part. As workers in public utility service they have special adaptabilities valuable to vital branches of Civilian Defense.

Likewise, there are many men who through long years of experience have developed special skills essential in keeping the output of gas and electricity flowing at top speed so that war plant production may run ahead of schedule.

Already more than 1,200 of the young men of this company are in the armed forces. Each month this total grows.

In Civilian Defense are more than 4000 company employees—nearly forty per cent of the total number.

In the mountain regions, close by the great power plants, hundreds of these men and women are Airplane Observers.

Men and equipment of this company are enlisted in Demolition and Clearance Crews, Bomb Squads, Auxiliary Firemen, Feeding and Housing, Rescue Squads, Road Repair Crews, Air Raid Wardens and many other activities.

We are proud to be part of this army at home. It is the people's army—sober, serious, trained and ready for Public Service.



**PEOPLE'S**  
An Independent  
**DAIRY**  
100 Per Cent Union



## Payroll Allotment Plan on Bonds Is Urged by Green

The enthusiastic support given by the six million members of the American Federation of Labor to the War Bond campaign knows no bounds, President William Green declared at a luncheon in New York City opening a drive to strengthen labor-management co-operation in support of the Treasury Department's 10 per cent payroll allotment program.

"We now have a voluntary program for war bond purchases," Mr. Green said. "If it fails, compulsory methods are inevitable. It must not fail! We dare not let compulsion creep into the American way of doing things. That is the very thing we are fighting this war to prevent.

### "We've Got to Get Busy"

"The voluntary payroll allotment plan is not yet going places. It is not producing the money required—not by half. We've got to get busy—labor and industry together—to put the payroll allotment plan in effect in thousands of plants and factories and stores and banks where no action has yet been taken.

"This is our problem—labor's and industry's. We don't need the government to crack the whip over us. We know this is our war. We know that private industry and organized labor, as such, are at stake in this war—not only the individuals concerned, but the institutions themselves. If we lose this war, the American system of free enterprise is doomed. If we go down to defeat, the free, democratic trade union movement will be wiped out.

### Outlines Course of Action

"These realizations must spur us into quick and concerted action now, in self-protection. The problem, as I indicated before, is not too difficult. It requires only mutual good-will and mild sacrifice for solution. Let me summarize the course to pursue as I see it:

"First, the employer must agree to sit down with the representatives of his workers to develop and put into effect a simple payroll allotment plan under which the workers will authorize him to set aside 10 per cent of their weekly pay for the purchase of war bonds which will be delivered to them when paid for.

"Secondly, the workers must agree to this disposition of 10 per cent of their earnings.

### Mild Sacrifices Asked

"To the employer, this program will mean some added bookkeeping expense. To the worker, it will mean in many cases giving up some of the things he and his family need.

"These are sacrifices, but, as I said before, they are mild. In comparison with what the people of Europe and Asia have undergone, in comparison with the sufferings we would have to endure if we lost this war, such sacrifices are trifling.

"I say this knowing full well that hundreds of thousands of Americans are now working steadily for the first time in years, that the earnings of all workers are being eaten away by booming prices and that many workers have been forced to assume additional responsibilities because wage-earners in the family have been called to join our armed forces.

"Nevertheless, the grim fact is that we are engaged in a desperate war and all of us have got to suffer if we are going to win. Our people have got to

learn to do without things they need for the duration. There is going to be a shortage not only of materials but of cash before victory comes. The government will be forced to exercise priorities on both.

"The American Federation of Labor saw this situation in the making at the outset of the war. We, therefore, set a billion dollar quota in war bonds for our union organizations and our union members in 1942. I am happy to be able to tell you that this quota will be more than fulfilled before the year is out.

"From the beginning the American Federation of Labor has given its wholehearted support to the voluntary 10 per cent payroll allotment program.

### Economic War Risk Insurance

"We saw in this program not only a method by which we could lend our spare dollars to Uncle Sam, but a form of economic war risk insurance which will be invaluable to American workers when the war is over.

"Make no mistake about it, this war involves grave economic risks to labor as well as to industry. Our men have invested years of training and years of hard work in their jobs. These jobs are now preponderantly in war production. Our whole industrial machine has been geared to the output of materials of war. When victory comes, when peace is restored, those jobs are just going to be out—for a while, at least. It took industry long months to convert from peace-time to war-time production and it will take months again for the reverse process to be put into effect when the war is over.

### Cushion Post-War Conditions

"That's when the dollars invested now in war bonds will come in handy for American workers. That's when they will realize the value of the war risk insurance they are taking out by subscribing now to the 10 per cent payroll allotment plan. The war bonds they buy now will prove the cushion by which American workers will be able to withstand the shock of post-war readjustments.

"For these reasons I now repeat my urgent appeal to all members of the American Federation of Labor: Buy bonds, buy them now, buy them regularly each week and under the 10 per cent payroll allotment plan."

## Union Halts Discharge of Negro Workers in Mobile

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor congratulated Harry Stevenson, president of the International Molders and Foundry Workers' Union, for courageous action which prevented an employer in Mobile, Ala., from getting away with a particularly vicious example of racial discrimination against negro workers.

The management of the Mobile Pulley Works, Stevenson reported, discharged a number of negro workers and finally brought about a crisis by firing the negro financial secretary of the local union when he took three days off because of a death in the family.

The other negro workers then quit their jobs. Stevenson, after conferring with representatives of the Navy Department, prevailed upon them to go back to work with the understanding that the case of the financial secretary would be taken up later. However, the company refused to take the negroes back.

Stevenson then notified Conciliation Director John Steelman that his organization would give the discharged negro workers full financial support. He also ordered the forty white workers in the plant to quit the job.

Explaining why he acted in this way, despite the A.F.L. no-strike policy, Stevenson said: "I told the men that this company had defied the President of the United States who had asked that there should be no discrimination toward colored workers in this country."

The company was finally forced to take back all the men, including the discharged negroes.

September 24! The Last Day to Register!



**Watchmakers' Union**  
GUARANTEE and BOND  
LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM  
Ask For Our Written Guarantee

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.  
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.  
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.  
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).  
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.  
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.  
Howard Automobile Company.  
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third street.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merriitt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.  
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.  
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.  
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).  
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Val Vita Food Products Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.  
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.  
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.  
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.  
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1231 are unfair.

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